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WORLD AFFAIRS

BERLIN AFTERMATH

Geneva Parley Defended

Dulles Says West Won Terms

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles reported to Americans this week that the West had won "100% of what we wanted" on Far Eastern issues at the conference of Big 4 Foreign Ministers in Berlin.

But, while he thought Russia might "in fact" want peace in Asia, Dulles held out no hope for a settlement in Europe in the near future.[1]

In a radio-TV report to the U. S. Feb. 24, Dulles said the Berlin conference yielded 2 results that would "profoundly influence the future":

(1) It exposed Russia's aim in Europe as holding "everything it had" and seeking "to grab some more."

(2) It forced Russia to consent to Far Eastern talks on American terms.

China Inclusion Assailed

Dulles returned to Washington from Europe Feb. 19 to face Congressional doubts over the Berlin decision inviting Communist China to a Geneva meeting on Korea & Indo-China. Chief criticism was that U. S. participation in such a meeting would be tantamount to diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), Senate majority leader, led attack on the Berlin decision and remained dissatisfied after Dulles had met Feb. 22 with a bipartisan group of 15 Congressional leaders. Sen. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Senate Republican Policy Com. chairman, said after the session with Dulles that the secretary "knew what he was doing" but that talks with Red China were a "calculated risk." (Dulles reported to the House Forgn. Affairs Com. Feb. 23 & Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Feb. 24 before making his radio-TV report.)

Knowland said in Washington Feb. 22 he had "substantial" misgivings about meeting with Red China on Korea and felt there was no justification for Dulles' consent to place Indo-China on the Geneva agenda. Knowland challenged the "moral or the legal right" of "4 or 5 nations" to meet together "to determine the future of other nations." He said he expected Dulles to "fully inform the American people [on] these & other matters."

Knowland told a Republican rally in New York later Feb. 22 that France could have investigated the possibility of ending the Indo-Chinese war "on her own responsibility," since the U. S. was not an active belligerent in Indo-China. He predicted that the Reds' price for peace in Indo-China would be a coalition Govt. resulting in Communist domination of the country within 2 years. He expressed fear lest the projected Geneva meeting become "a Far Eastern Munich" that would lead to admission of Red China to the UN. This, he said, would set off "a tragic chain of events" that would make a 3d World War "almost inevitable."[3]

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Report on U.S. 'Voice'

The Voice of America radio, reorganized by the Eisenhower Admin., beams 77% of its output to Soviet-bloc areas in Europe & Asia, Theodore C. Streibert, U.S. Info. Agency director, reported to Congress Feb. 21. The VOA's major themes are U.S. support for "unity of the free world" & advocacy of the peaceful use of atomic energy." It presents "factual, objective news reporting & appropriate commentaries." Its "tone & content is forceful" but "strident & propagandist material is avoided." (Streibert disclosed Feb. 18 that a poll of East European refugees rated VOA, BBC & Radio Free Europe as most popular, in that order, with listeners to Western radio in the East.)

Streibert told Congress the USIA dropped 31 persons as security risks (none as Communists) last year, cut its payroll from 13,500 to 9,281. Overseas libraries, used by 54 million people, barred works of avowed Communists, persons convicted of crimes against U.S. security & those who invoked the 5th Amend. to refuse to testify about alleged Red links.[2]

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Dulles Scores Critics

Dulles reportedly was angered at the premise that the Geneva parley would open the way for recognition of the Peiping Govt. He said in his broadcast Feb. 24 that those who held this view were "giving the Communists a success which they could not win at Berlin." Red China would be called to "account before the bar of world opinion," not to "be honored."

Dulles pointed out that (a) the Big 4 agreement on the Geneva meeting specified that recognition of Red China was not involved, either as a condition or a result of the parley[4]; (b) the Berlin plan for a meeting on Korea was "precisely that which the U. S." had proposed "as far back as last September" (a meeting between the 2 sides in the war; Asian "neutrals" excluded; Russia present on the Red side).

Dulles reported that Soviet Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov sought "by every artifice & device . . . to tempt (the Western allies) to meet with Communist China as one of the 5 great powers." Russia accepted the non-recognition formula only an hour before final adjournment of the Berlin conference. "A Soviet concession of that magnitude ought not to be ignored," Dulles asserted.

Hopes for Asian Peace

Dulles acknowledged that Russia "would not have accepted, 100%, our terms for the Korean political conference unless it expected to benefit thereby. But so do we," he added. "I do not wholly exclude the idea" that Russia "might in fact want peace in Asia." Meanwhile, he said, there was "no reason why we should refuse to seek peacefully the results we want merely because of fear that we will be outmaneuvered at the conference table. No informed observers believe that we were outmaneuvered at Berlin."

Others on Geneva Plan

Other Congressional reaction to the plan for meeting with Red China:

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) opposed it if the parley was "the entering wedge to recognition of Red China." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) opposed it because, whether

1—see p. 49B1 2—see p. 37A1; Vol. XIII, 357G1, A2 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 374C2 4—see p. 49F1 (See Index Scetions in this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Week in Headlines

International

Dulles defended Geneva Conf. plan before Congressional critics, barred U. S. recognition of Red China, reported no prospect for accord with Soviets in Europe.

Nehru asked Indo-Chinese cease-fire on "present lines"; French reported rebel withdrawals.

Pakistan asked U.S. arms aid.

Naguib, denied dictatorial power, quit as Egyptian President.

Syrian dictator deposed.

United States

Army Secy. Stevens yielded to McCarthy after dispute over Senator's "abuse" of a General.

Senate Committee recommended Chief Justice Warren's confirmation.

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Geneva Parley Terms

The communique issued by the Big 4 Foreign Ministers in Berlin Feb. 18 set these terms for the meeting in Geneva beginning Apr. 26:

Purpose: "Establishment by peaceful means of a united & independent Korea"; "restoring peace to Indo-China."

Conferees on Korea: U.S., USSR, France, Britain, Red China, South Korea, North Korea, other countries whose armed forces "participated in the hostilities in Korea."

Conferees on Indo-China: U.S., USSR, France, Britain, Red China, "other interested states."

Conditions: "Neither the invitation to nor the holding of (the) conference shall be deemed to imply diplomatic recognition in any case where it has not already been accorded."[1]

Red China was a "back-seat member or a full-fledged participant," the meeting still would accord a degree of recognition to the Communist regime. Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) said the Geneva parley would give the Reds "more & more chances to carry on their skillful maneuvers" and "efforts to divide & weaken our side."

Among those backing Dulles' stand that the Geneva meeting would not mean recognition of the Communists: Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) and Reps. James P. Richards (D., S.C.), Frances P. Bolton (R., O.) & Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D., N.Y.).

ROK, Formosa Object

South Korean Amb.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang expressed "deep disappointment" Feb. 19 at the decision to meet with Red China. He said it represented "a complete change of policy so far as a Korean political conference" was concerned and could be interpreted only "as a diplomatic victory by the Soviets."[2]

Chinese Nationalist Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh said Feb. 19 the Govt. on Formosa could not "recognize the validity of any decision" affecting its interest which might be reached at the Geneva meeting. He added that Nationalist China would not participate in any conference to which the "Chinese Communist aggressors" were invited.[3]

(The Red Chinese press & radio in Peiping declared Feb. 23 that the Berlin decision "obviously doomed" U.S. attempts to bar Red China from international affairs.)

(UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Feb. 18 called the Big 4 agreement on a Far Eastern parley "a great step forward."[4] U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. requested Feb. 24 that copies of the Big 4 communiqué on the Geneva meeting be distributed to UN members as an official document.)

1—see p. 49B2 2—p. 43C1 3—p. 2A1 4—pp. 26G3, 17G3 5—pp. 41C1, 42D2, 50A1 6—p. 49E3 7—p. 50E2 8—p. 50D2 9—p. 49E1, 6E2; Vol. XIII, 435A1, 404A3 10—XIII, 433B2 11—p. 51A1 12—p. 57B1 13—p. 51G1

Europe Failure Laid to Reds

Dulles, in his broadcast Feb. 24, blamed the Berlin parley's failure to settle European issues on Soviet leaders who "do not feel safe unless freedom is extinguished or is defenseless." The Soviet position on European disputes "admitted no real negotiation," Dulles said, but "Berlin gave the free nations up-to-date, first-hand, post-Stalin knowledge of Soviet intentions." The talks cleared the way to proceed with unification & strengthening of West Europe and produced greater unity of the 3 Western powers than before, Dulles declared.

His summary of Soviet plans for Europe: Russia would "hold on to East Germany," let Germany be unified only if the Communists controlled election machinery throughout the country, keep Soviet troops in Austria indefinitely, exact "as the price of . . . so-called 'good will' a Soviet-controlled Europe which would exclude the U.S. except in the nominal role of an 'observer.'" Dulles noted that "This last Soviet project . . . was so preposterous" it evoked laughter from Western delegates at the Berlin conference table.[5]

British, French Concur

A post-conference communiqué issued jointly by the U.S., Britain & France Feb. 18 said: the Western proposals on German elections "were not accepted by the Soviet delegation even as a basis for discussion"; the West did its "utmost to secure an agreement" on the Austrian state treaty, even to accepting "the Soviet version of all the remaining disagreed articles," but Russia "insisted on" new provisions precluding agreement.[6]

The communiqué promised continued Western efforts to "achieve German reunification in freedom & by peaceful means," "improve conditions in Berlin & promote the economic welfare of the city" and "seek every means of lightening the burden of occupation on Austria." The West said it was prepared to continue efforts to conclude the Austrian treaty, but progress depended on modification of the Soviet attitude. The communiqué reiterated Western intention not "to be deflected from . . . efforts to develop a system of defense on which . . . survival depends."[7]

Britain Backs Arming Germans

British Forgn. Secy. Eden, for the Govt., & ex-Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison, for the Labor opposition, indorsed in Parliamentary speeches Feb. 24 the rearmament of West Germany in view of Russia's failure to come to terms on Germany. (The moderate Clement Attlee wing of Parliamentary Laborites won narrowly by 9 votes over Aneurin Bevan's leftists in a party caucus on the issue Feb. 23.)[8]

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FACTS ON BERLIN CONFERENCE

The Big 4 Foreign Ministers spent 91 hrs., 20 min. in 27 sessions during their Berlin conference Jan. 25-Feb. 18. They held 6 secret talks (15 hrs.) at which they agreed on the projected Geneva conference. They met 11 times on European security & Germany, devoted 4 sessions exclusively to Austria. They met 17 times in the U.S. sector of Berlin, 10 times in the Soviet sector.

Nehru Urges Cease-Fire

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru made an "earnest & humble plea" Feb. 22 for an Indo-Chinese cease-fire with both sides retaining current military positions.

Speaking in the Indian Parliament in New Delhi, Nehru said that "it would seem a tremendous pity" to continue fighting while the major powers were preparing to discuss the problem in Geneva Apr. 26. He urged a truce without conditions because "once you start arguing about conditions, there is no end."

Nehru said he had "no desire [to have India] interfere or shoulder any burden in . . . connection" with his cease-fire proposal.[9]

The French Natl. Assembly voted Feb. 23 to debate the idea on Mar. 5.

Dejean Denies Talks Plan

Maurice Dejean, French High Comm. for Indo-China, denied in a Hanoi press conference Feb. 18 rumors of preparations to negotiate with representatives of Communist China or the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels.

Viet Minh leader Ho Chi Minh "must formulate his [truce] proposals in a precise & official manner," Dejean said, and France then would consult with the 3 Indo-Chinese states.[10]

Viet Minh Pulls Back

The French High Command reported Feb. 23 that the Viet Minh had withdrawn attacking forces from 3 beleaguered French strongholds:

- French patrols from the Laotian capital of Luangprabang had been unable for at least 2 days to make contact with rebel units that formerly threatened the city.
- The 18-day seige of Muongsai, Laotian outpost 60 mi. north of Luangprabang, was reported lifted, at least partly with the help of U. S.-built B-26 bombers.
- Further north, in northwest Viet Nam, Viet Minh divisions surrounding Dienbienphu were said to be continuing their withdrawal into the hills.

Viet Minh Div. 308, main element in the Laotian drive, was reported regrouping in the Bac River valley 24 mi. east of Muongsai. The French High Command had reported "no important [rebel] activity in the whole of Indo-China" as early as Feb. 18.[11]

French sources & American newsmen in Indo-China noted that recent Viet Minh offensives had started & ended with the opening & closing of the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers conference in Berlin.[12] They speculated that the attacks were intended to weaken French resolution during the talks and were ended when they no longer could serve that purpose.[13]

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Navarre Analyzes Situation

Gen. Henri-Eugene Navarre, French commander in Indo-China, told newsmen in Saigon Feb. 19 that the recent Viet Minh offensives had been blocked at nearly every point. French operations, notably one on Viet Nam's central coast around Tuyhoa,[1] were proceeding successfully, he said. But he admitted that he could not promise "a decisive victory" over the rebels even in 1955.

Navarre reported that much of recent rebel power was due to increased Communist Chinese aid and that Red China was building up its military strength along the Indo-Chinese border. He said he would welcome Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel as head of the U.S. military aid mission in Indo-China but would accept neither U.S. training for native troops nor U.S. intervention in military operations.[2]

Americans Weigh Problem

U.S. Actg. State Secy. Walter Bedell Smith & Adm. Arthur W. Radford, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, told a U.S. House Forgn. Relations subcommittee Feb. 18 that France had developed a strategy which would bar ultimate Viet Minh victory. They said the Red goal was to create a false appearance of military success to destroy the morale of peoples opposing them.[3]

U.S. Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen & South Korean Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Chin arrived in Saigon Feb. 20. Stassen said he thought the U.S. was giving France enough military aid for victory in Indo-China but that economic aid to Indo-China might be expanded. He conferred in Dalat Feb. 21 with French Defense Min. René Pleven;[4] Malcolm MacDonald, British High Comm. for Southeast Asia; Viet Nam Chief of State Bao Dai; Dejean; and Gen. Paul Ely, French Chief of Staff.[5]

(Choi said Feb. 20 that he would try to persuade the French to use ROK troops in the Indo-Chinese fighting.[6] He also hoped to lay the basis for a "common-front" treaty among anti-Communist Asian nations.)[7]

Massacre Report Exaggerated

French sources said Feb. 18 that reports of a Communist massacre in the Catholic village of Thanthuong were exaggerated. At least 20 villagers (not 1,400 as first reported) were killed in the Feb. 12 raid. But nearly 500 of 2,000 villagers who fled to nearby fields were still missing; some were presumed to be dead. The attack was carried out by about 700 Viet Minh commandos, most of them teen-agers.[8]

KOREA

Neutrals Score PW Release

The freeing of some 22,000 war prisoners by the UN command in Korea was labeled illegal in a final report issued by 3 of the 5 members of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. in Panmunjom Feb. 20. The majority report was signed by the Indian, Polish & Czech members. The Swiss & Swedish members, in a separate report, backed the PW release and assailed the majority findings as "incorrect & in contradiction to the [armistice] terms."[9]

The majority charged that PW leaders in anti-Red compounds prevented fellow prisoners from requesting repatriation and that the few who asked to return to communism did so "either surreptitiously or by risking their lives." This was denied by the Swiss-Swedish minority, which insisted that PWs had "opportunities to apply for repatriation."[10]

Commission Disbands

The NNRC officially went out of existence at midnight Feb. 21—as specified in the armistice agreement. But the disbanding was protested by North Korea & Communist China Feb. 20. North Korean Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, senior Communist representative on the Military Armistice Comm., called the commission's dissolution illegal. "The inspirer of such an action will have to answer to history for all the serious consequences," he said.[11]

Schwable & Dickenson Accused

U.S. military authorities pressed action against 2 Americans who had admitted collaborating with the Communists while PWs in Korea.

3 Marine generals & a rear admiral began hearings as a court of inquiry

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Indians Leave, Win Praise

The last of nearly 6,000 Indian custodial troops who had guarded PWs in Korea sailed for India from Inchon Feb. 23. U.S. troops used bayonets Feb. 22 to scatter 200-300 South Korean demonstrators who tried to halt a train carrying Indian troops to their debarkation point. 3 Koreans were reported slightly injured.[12]

The Indians were praised by Pres. Eisenhower in a letter delivered to Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru by U.S. Amb.-to-India George Allen in New Delhi Feb. 18. The President said that no military unit in recent years had "a more delicate & demanding peacetime mission."[13]

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in Washington Feb. 16 to decide whether or not to court-martial Marine Col. Frank Hawse Schwable, 45, who had signed a false "germ warfare" confession after his captors subjected him to "extreme torment."

The Army Feb. 18 ordered a court-martial for Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, 23, who had at first rejected repatriation but who later changed his mind and returned to the UN side. A pretrial investigation found enough evidence to "make necessary" his trial on charges that he (a) gave "information to his captors concerning his fellow prisoners in order to receive favorable treatment and by so doing caused these other Americans punishment & hardship" and (b) "unlawfully & without authority associated & collaborated with the enemy and gave information to them."[14]

'Germ Confession' Hearing

Schwable's defense depended largely on testimony of other ex-PWs, who told the court of mental & physical torture used by the Communists to make prisoners collaborate. Maj. Roy H. Bley, 40, Schwable's co-pilot & also a signer of a false "germ warfare" confession, voluntarily forfeited a possible chance of escaping prosecution by insisting Feb. 18 on testifying in Schwable's defense. Bley, who was made a "party" to the inquiry, said Schwable might have been able to escape capture when the 2 were shot down. Schwable lost his chance at escape by coming to the aid of Bley, who was injured.

Ex-PWs who were decorated for resisting Communist pressure & torture testified for Schwable Feb. 19-24. Some who had seen him after some 6 months of Red questioning said he seemed not "in his right mind." Others admitted having signed Communist "peace appeals" or confessions to organizing underground resistance in the prisoner compound. They also admitted giving Communist questioners more information than permitted under Navy regulations (which specify that a PW can tell only his name, rank & serial number).[15]

The inquiry court was headed by Maj. Gen. Henry D. Linscott. The other members: Maj. Gen. Christian F. Schilt, Maj. Gen. Robt. O. Bare & Rear Adm. Thos. J. Cooper.

Korea Roundup

Gen. John E. Hull, U.S. Far East commander, indicated in Washington Feb. 18 that the U.S. would withdraw no more troops from Korea "for the present [because] we will have to maintain our combat strength" there. He predicted that the Communists would "resume [fighting] when they think they can get away with it."[16] . . . **21 American ex-POWs who had** refused repatriation arrived in Communist China Feb. 24 together with a British ex-PW & 2 Belgians who had deserted from the Belgian battalion in Korea after the armistice (reported by Peiping radio Feb. 25.)[17]

Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to M/Sgt. Ray E. Duke, 30, of Whitwell, Tenn., who was killed while rescuing an isolated group of soldiers (announced by U.S. Army Feb. 18).[18] . . . **Gen. James A. Van Fleet,** ex-commander of the U.S. 8th Army in Korea, received the Philippine Legion of Honor at the Philippine Embassy in Washington Feb. 18.[19] . . . **Chung Kook Eun,** 35, ex-editor of *Yun-Hap Shinmoon,* was executed for spying in a Seoul suburb Feb. 18 (announced by ROK Defense Ministry Feb. 19).[20]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

British Get Atomic Arms

The British Govt. informed Parliament Feb. 18 that "atomic weapons are in production in this country and delivery to the forces has begun." Air

1—see p. 27C3 2—50G3 3—51G1 4—43B2 5—52D1 6—50G2 7—18A2 8—51G2 9—26G3 10—pp. 2E2, 17G2 11—Vol. XIII, 245C3 12—p. 51E3 14—XIII, 295B1 14—26C3 15—26E3 16—pp. 52E1, 50E3, 43C3 17—34C3 18—18C2 19—50F3 20—45D3

Secy. Lord De L'Isle & Dudley confirmed in a memo to Parliament Feb. 22 that the RAF had British-made A-bombs. He hinted that they were stored at secret locations in the British Isles. State Secy. for War Antony H. Head said Feb. 24 that the U. S. was "most cooperative" in helping Britain develop atomic arms but had not disclosed any atomic manufacturing secrets.[1]

British Defense Plans

The Govt. submitted to Parliament Feb. 18 a £1,639,900,000 ($4,591,720,000) defense budget for the fiscal year to begin Apr. 6. It included £85,360,000 ($239,008,000) in U. S. dollar aid. £537 million was for the RAF, £561 million for the Army, £368 million for the Navy. Armed strength was scheduled to drop from 855,500 Apr. 1, 1954 to 844,300 the following year.

Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, Defense Minister, disclosed Jan. 27 that Britain planned to reduce its forces overseas to build a more mobile strategic reserve at home. The new plan, which observers found similar to the U. S. armed forces' "new look," called for greater dependence on air striking power & "new weapons."[2]

Pakistan Asks U.S. Pact

Pakistan submitted a formal request to the U. S. Feb. 22 for military aid under the Mutual Security program. Premier Mohammed Ali said it would be used for "maintaining & promoting stability," providing for his country's "legitimate defense" and enabling Pakistan "to participate in the UN system of collective security."

(An agreement between Pakistan & Turkey to work out "closer friendly collaboration" in the security, political, economic & cultural spheres was announced Feb. 19. The U. S. Natl. Security Council had desired a Pakistani-Turkish alliance in order to link Pakistan with Middle Eastern defense.)

Nehru Assails Pakistan Aid

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking to Parliament in New Delhi Feb. 22, denounced the prospective American aid to Pakistan. He said it might help develop "security in this region . . . from some military point of view" but "it adds to the tensions of the region . . . to feelings of insecurity (&) to the fears." He ridiculed any suggestion that India would "rush to the Soviet Union & get their military aid" if the U. S. sent aid to Pakistan.[3]

U.S. Trade Watch Protested

The British Chamber of Shipping said in its annual report Feb. 21: "Incredible restrictions" had been imposed on British shipping after "repeated & hysterical denunciations" by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy*; British ships engaged in legitimate non-strategic trade with Red nations were "subjected to (U. S.) interference"; the U. S. had placed "armed guards on British merchant ships" when they called at American ports after stopping in the Communist Far East; the U. S. also had detailed "naval cutters to shadow them from one U. S. port to another."

(The British Forgn. Office said Feb. 22 it could confirm 5 "interference" incidents the past 18 months. The U. S. Coast Guard said Feb. 22 it assumed it had "sufficient cause" to inspect a ship that had come from a Red port & might be used for illegal entry of goods or persons into the U. S.)[4]

Jordan-Israel Talk Called

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld officially asked Israel & Jordan Feb. 19 to meet with him in Jerusalem (on a date they would select) for "restricted" talks on "concrete issues" arising from their armistice. (Israel demanded in November that Hammarskjöld invoke the truce agreement to force Jordan into direct talks.)[5]

Suez Debate Stalled

The UN Security Council, meeting Feb. 24 on Israel's complaint that Egypt was illegally blockading the Suez Canal, adjourned after 3 mins. when no Council member wanted to speak on the matter. Egypt told the council Feb. 15 it would not abandon its "right of visit & search" of Israel-bound ships in the canal while a state of war existed between Egypt & Israel.[6]

Says Reds Slaughtered Chinese

Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson told a U.S. House Appropriations Subcom. Jan. 26 (made public Feb. 23) that the Communists had consolidated their rule of China by liquidating 15 million Chinese in 5 years through executions & starvation.

Advice on U.S. Asian Policy

Robertson, head of the State Dept.'s Far Eastern section, said the U.S. must maintain indefinitely a "posture of strength" in Asia to check Red aggression and must keep alive the threat of a Nationalist invasion of the Chinese mainland. He warned that Japan must be given new trade outlets in the U.S. & elsewhere "or we will inevitably throw Japan into the Communist orbit."[7]

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Spain should be admitted to NATO and British-French opposition to it was "shortsighted," Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.) advised the U.S. Senate Appropriations Com. Feb. 20 after returning from a visit to Spain & French Morocco. He reported that the U.S. planned to build a deepwater port & naval air station at Rota (near Cadiz) as one of its first projects in Spain and a 350-mi., $9,700,000 aviation fuel pipeline from Cadiz to airfields at El Copero (near Seville) & Torrejon (near Madrid).[8] . . . **Lt. Mikhail Grigorev, Soviet Army officer,** rode the Berlin elevated from East Berlin to the British sector Feb. 20 and was granted political asylum. . . . **Revision of the UN** was indorsed Feb. 23 by British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill. He said he always had thought the UN "should be based on regional organizations" with a "sort of super-assembly at the summit" bringing together "the largest & most important minds from the largest groups of nations."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Palm Springs Vacation

Pres. Eisenhower flew to Palm Springs, Calif. Feb. 17 for 6 days of golf, work & rest. He returned to Washington Feb. 24. In Palm Springs, the President & his wife were guests of Paul G. Hoffman at the exclusive Smoke Tree Ranch development although they actually used the neighboring home of Paul G. Helms, baking executive. Hoffman, Helms, Ben Hogan, Frank Leahy & Freeman Gosden were the President's golfing companions at Tamarisk Country Club.

Carl Lee Kinsey, 25, & John D. Ortega, 48, both of whom had been drinking, were seized by Secret Service men Feb. 23 after they drove up to the President's vacation hq. and demanded to see him. Their car contained an unloaded .22-cal. rifle & ammunition, but there was no indication they they intended any harm.

(The President had hunted quail as Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's guest Feb. 12-14 at the latter's Milestone plantation in south Georgia. Others in the party: retired banker Clifford Roberts and Cities Service Corp. Chrmn. W. Alton Jones.)[9]

Backs Road Safety Action

Vice Pres. Nixon announced Feb. 18, at the annual White House Conf. on Highway Safety, that Pres. Eisenhower had agreed to the creation of a permanent President's Action Com. for Highway Safety to coordinate local & national work in the field. Gen. Eisenhower, addressing the conference himself Feb. 17, called for safety work on the community level. He said it was "shocking" that more Americans had been killed by autos in 50 years than had died in all U.S. wars.[10]

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McCARTHY

Stevens Ends Defiance

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) this week apparently won in a showdown over his methods of investigating the Army.

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens yielded Feb. 24 to virtually all McCarthy's demands after a 4-day struggle in which Stevens (a) denounced McCarthy's "abuse" of a general, (b) ordered Army personnel not to testify before McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. and (c) refused to give McCarthy the names of

* McCarthy Feb. 22: it was "good news" that "restrictions are in effect" to curb "indecent, immoral & dishonest" trade between the U. S.' allies & Red China. [See Vol. XIII, p. 412C3]

1—see p. 53D3; Vol. XIII, 339D3 2—pp. 27B2, 19E2; XIII, 1J 3—XIII, 420B2 4—p. 43G3 5—p. 3F1 6—44A3 7—52D2; XIII, 434B2, D3 8—35D2 9—XIII, 436A3 10—p. 48E1 11—XIII, 368F3

Wide World

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens (left) & Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

officers involved in the promotion & honorable discharge of Maj. Irving Peress, Army dentist whom McCarthy labeled "a 5th Amend. Communist."

But Stevens denied that he had "surrendered." He said he had met McCarthy's terms on the assurance that McCarthy would not abuse Army personnel any more.

McCarthy Attacks Zwicker

The officer McCarthy "abused" was Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, commander of Camp Kilmer, N.J., where Peress was promoted to major & honorably discharged Feb. 2.

The McCarthy-Zwicker exchange took place Feb. 18 at a New York hearing at which McCarthy, sole subcommittee member present, accused the Army of "coddling Communists." After the session, Zwicker charged that McCarthy gave newsmen a version of his testimony so "colored & slanted" that it was "not truthful."

A transcript of this testimony, released by McCarthy Feb. 22, revealed that McCarthy said he impugned "either your [Zwicker's] honesty or your intelligence." McCarthy told Zwicker, a hero of the D-Day landing in France, that he was "not fit to wear that uniform" and should "be removed from any command." He hinted that Zwicker did not have "the brains of a 5-yr.-old child." These remarks were made during questioning in which McCarthy assailed Zwicker for not stopping Peress' discharge after learning that (a) McCarthy wanted him court-martialed and (b) Peress had invoked the 5th Amend.

Zwicker said he had no alternative because superior officers had ordered Peress' discharge, presumably with knowledge of the charges against him. Zwicker refused, despite McCarthy's insistence, (a) to criticize superior officers or (b) to discuss security matters which he said a Presidential order barred him from discussing.

Zwicker, Adams Ejected

At one point in the Feb. 18 hearings, McCarthy had Zwicker & John G. Adams, Army legal counsel, thrown out of an executive session. Adams was said to have been evicted for advising officers not to discuss matters covered by the Presidential order.

Adams made public a Feb. 16 letter in which Stevens told McCarthy that "defects" in the medical draft procedure made it impossible to do anything in the Peress case but that he was ordering "corrective changes" to prevent similar cases. McCarthy called Stevens' explanation "double-talk."

Peress himself appeared Feb. 18 but invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer 33 questions.[1]

Before the Feb. 18 sessions ended, McCarthy gave Adams "24 hours to produce" the names of officers involved in Peress' promotion & discharge. He ordered Adams to return Feb. 23 with Maj. Gen. William E. Burgin, Army Adjutant General, and directed Zwicker to appear again at the same time.

Stevens Rejects Demands

An Army statement Feb. 19 said McCarthy would not get the names in the Peress case. And Stevens ordered Zwicker & Burgin Feb. 20 not to answer McCarthy's summons.

Stevens then phoned McCarthy, who was conducting another hearing in Albany, N.Y., and told him of his order. McCarthy replied with a threat to subpena Stevens himself. The Army said later Feb. 20 that Stevens would refuse a subpena but had agreed to appear voluntarily Feb. 23 provided (a) the session was not secret and (b) other subcommittee members besides McCarthy were present. (The date was later changed to Feb. 25.)

Stevens, McCarthy Trade Charges

Stevens, denouncing McCarthy's "humiliating treatment" of Zwicker, said Feb. 21 he could not let such "unwarranted treatment of our loyal officers" weaken the "prestige & morale of our armed forces." McCarthy declared that Stevens was shielding persons who, in the Peress case, had committed "stupidity at best & treason at worst."

Wide World

McCARTHY

Speaking before the Philadelphia chapter of the Sons of Amer. Revolution, which awarded him a Good Citizenship Medal,* McCarthy said Feb. 22 he "was too temperate" in his treatment of Zwicker. He said Stevens was a "loyal American" but "misinformed" and "one of the finest dupes I've ever met."

Stevens, accepting a Freedoms Foundations award (on behalf of the armed services) in nearby Valley Forge same day, said he intended "to support the loyal men & women of our Army in the carrying out of their duties."

Stevens Yields to Demands

Stevens' apparent capitulation came at a closed luncheon meeting Feb. 23 of Stevens, McCarthy & the other Republicans on McCarthy's subcommittee—Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) & Charles E. Potter (Mich.). Democratic members said they were not notified of the meeting. Vice Pres. Nixon was in an adjoining office but he said he had nothing to do with the affair.

After the meeting, Mundt handed out a "memorandum of understanding" which said that Stevens "will give the subcommittee the name of every one involved in [Peress'] promotion & honorable discharge; and that such individuals will be available to testify before the committee." It said that Zwicker would not be recalled until Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), a subcommittee member, returned from Europe (requested by Symington).

'Surrender' Denied

It was reported that Stevens was told that he must yield to avoid damaging the Republican Party.

But Stevens denied that his action was a "surrender." He indicated that his stand should be considered vindicated because he had "every reason to believe that Army personnel will not be abused by the committee."

The press & many political observers, however, largely viewed the understanding as capitulation by Stevens. (The London *Times* said: "McCarthy . . . achieved what Gen. Burgoyne & Gen. Cornwallis never achieved—the surrender of the American Army.")

Angered at this reaction, Stevens conferred with Pres. Eisenhower & other Admin. & Pentagon leaders Feb. 25. Then, with the President's approval, he issued a statement which said:

". . . The purpose & meaning of [the memorandum of understanding] have been misinterpreted. . . . I did not . . . and have not receded . . . from any of the principles upon which I stand. I shall never accede to the abuse of Army personnel [or to] them being brow-beaten or humiliated. From the assurances which I have received from members of the subcommittee, I am confident that they will not permit such conditions to develop." "If it had not been for those assurances, I would never have entered into any such agreement whatsoever. . . . Should such abuses occur . . . in the future, I shall once again take all steps at my disposal to protect the rights of individuals in this department."

Republican members of the McCarthy subcommittee tried, on Admin. urging, to persuade McCarthy Feb. 25 to issue a statement softening the terms of Stevens' alleged "surrender." But McCarthy refused on grounds that the proposed compromises hinted at criticism of his behavior.

Says 'Red' Handled Code

McCarthy convened his subcommittee in Washington Feb. 23 to hear charges that a woman who was a Communist in the mid-1940s had been working in the Army Pentagon code room. The Senator said he doubted Stevens knew of the situation & should be informed of it.

Mrs. Mary Markward, ex-FBI undercover agent in the CP in Washington, testified that she had known Mrs.

*David L. German Jr. was ousted as pres. of the SAR's Phila. chapter for opposing the award to McCarthy. Dr. Saml. Fernberger, U. of Pa. psychologist, quit the chapter in protest at the award. D. Barlow Burke resigned as pres. of the SAR's Continental chapter for the same reason. C. Jared Ingersoll, descendent of a signer of the Constitution, joined in the protest. 1—see p. 37G1

'Security Risk' Box Score

The AP reported Feb. 23 this tally of reports by Federal agencies on 1953 "security risk" firings or resignations, made public by the House Appropriations Com.:

Agency or Department	Total 1953 Employes (Approx.)	"Security" Dismissals	Alleged Loyalty Risks
Justice	29,800	8	1
Treasury	75,000	130	4
Agriculture	67,500	*	1
Commerce	37,000	132	23
Post Office	516,000	166	*
State	23,400	590	11
U.S. Info. Agcy.	12,800	31	0
Totals	761,500	1,057	40

*Not reported.

The State Dept. data, given the House group Jan. 23 by Dept. Security chief R. W. Scott McLeod, showed: the Truman Admin. initiated action against 7 of the 11 loyalty-risk suspects; 10 others were accused of fraud or dishonesty; 291 had been transferred to jobs in other Govt. agencies; 188 had resigned, 4 retired; 50 were dropped in economy cuts; 36 were temporary employes whose jobs expired.[1]

Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to Pres. Eisenhower, said Feb. 19 he had made an "unfortunate mistake" in implying last Nov. 6 that 1,456 Govt. employes separated from their jobs last year were "subversives."[2]

Annie Lee Moss as a party member in 1944-45. McCarthy said the same Mrs. Moss "handles the coding & decoding of confidential & top secret messages" as a Pentagon Signal Corps code room employe. It was brought out that the FBI had offered the Army & Civil Service Comm. Mrs. Markward's report on Mrs. Moss in Sept. 1951.

The Army said Mrs. Moss, 48, a widow (Negro), had operated a "communications relay machine" until Feb. 5 when she was transferred to a supply room clerical job pending reinvestigation of her security clearance. It denied she ever had access to secret codes or decoded messages. She had denied in a closed hearing before the House Un-American Activities Com. Feb. 22 that she ever had been a Communist. McCarthy excused her from testifying before his group Feb. 23-24 because she was ill. He warned her against committing perjury.

'Felix' Tells Story

Felix A. Inslerman, 43, of Cambridge, N.Y. appeared voluntarily before McCarthy in Albany Feb. 20 and testified that he was the "Felix" who, as a confederate of Alger Hiss in Communist espionage in the late 1930s, photographed the "pumpkin papers" produced by Whittaker Chambers Dec. 3 1948.[3] Inslerman said he had quit the Red underground in late 1938 or early 1939.

1—see pp. 52G2, 53E1 2—Vol. XIII, 357B2, 420F2 3—Vol. VIII, 397F 4—p. 54E1 5—p. 36D2 6—p. 46A2 7—p. 36B2 8—p. 38G3; Vol. XII, 234N 9—p. 38F3; Vol. XI, 387H

6 Michigan Communists were sentenced to jail terms & fined $10,000 each by Fed. Dist. Judge Frank A. Picard in Detroit Feb. 19. The judge offered to drop the prison sentences for any who decided to go to Russia instead. The Communists rejected his offer as "a play for newspaper headlines."

The sentences: Nat Ganley 5 yrs; Saul Wellman 4 yrs. 8 mos.; Thos. D. Dennis Jr. 4 yrs. 6 mos.; Philip Schatz 4 yrs. 4 mos.; Mrs. Carl (Helen) Winters & Wm. Allan 4 yrs.[4]

CONGRESS

Senate Group Backs Warren

The Senate Judiciary Com. voted 12-3 Feb. 24 to recommend confirmation of Earl Warren as Chief Justice.

Com. Chrmn. William Langer (R., N.D.) had angered Congressional & Admin. Republicans Feb. 19 by publishing unevaluated charges against Warren received by the committee. The charges included accusations that Warren, as Governor of California, was dominated by a "notorious liquor lobbyist," abetted corruption & compiled "a 100% perfect record of following the Marxist . . . line." Vice Pres. Nixon, Senate majority leader William F. Knowland & others called the charges fantastic & condemned Langer's action in releasing them. Pres. Eisenhower commented Feb. 20 in Palm Springs, Calif. that Warren was "one of the finest public servants this country has ever produced."

Roderick J. Wilson of Hollywood, Calif., who had brought some of the charges, appeared before the committee Feb. 24 before it voted on Warren. 3 Democrats who dissented on confirmation (Eastland of Miss., Johnston of S.C., Kilgore of W. Va.) said they were not influenced by Wilson. Eastland questioned Warren's judicial experience. Johnston wanted the FBI to submit a routine report on Warren. Kilgore wanted more investigation of anti-Warren charges to refute them.

(Washington police arrested Wilson after his session with the committee at the telegraphed request of San Francisco authorities, who said they held a warrant for his arrest for subornation of perjury. His arrest later was voided in Washington municipal court.)[5]

Bricker Amendment

3 "perfecting" changes in the controversial Bricker Amendment (SJR1) were adopted by Senate vote Feb. 15-17 after more or less grudging approval by the Eisenhower Admin. But efforts of Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) to get a Feb. 24 vote on the measure itself were blocked Feb. 23 by Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) who said the "historic" debate on the measure should run its course.

The Senate agreed Feb. 15 to add the words indicated by italics to the following, least-controversial section of the treaty-curbing amendments: "A provision of a treaty *or other international agreement* which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect." This was accepted by a 62-20 vote (36 R. & 26 D. vs. 17 D., 2 R. & Morse).

The Senate Feb. 16 adopted a provision that Senate ratifications of treaties should be by recorded, roll-call vote. The vote was 72-16 (40 R. & 32 D. vs. 14 D., Republican John Sherman Cooper ([Ky.] & Morse).

The most controversial change, which would make Article VI of the Constitution stipulate that no treaty could become the supreme law of the land "unless made in pursuance of this Constitution," was adopted Feb. 17. The vote was 44-43 (38 R. & 6 D. vs. 39 D. & 4 R.).[6]

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Albert C. Beeson's appointment by Pres. Eisenhower as a Natl. Labor Relations Board member was confirmed Feb. 18 by a Senate vote of 45-42 (42 R., 3 D. vs. 40 D., Republican Langer, independent Morse). Democrats had opposed him on grounds that there was uncertainty whether he had severed connections with the Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. of San Jose, Calif., where he was labor relations official. (Beeson, 47, told the Senate Labor Com. Feb. 5 he would resign all ties to the firm.) He also was opposed by labor federation leaders as too pro-management.[7]

FOREIGN

Naguib Ousted in Egypt

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib's resignation as Egyptian President & Premier was announced Feb. 25 by the Cabinet & Revolutionary Council in Cairo. It disclosed that Naguib, 37, had quit Feb. 22 after the Council rejected his demand for "absolute autocratic authority."

A communiqué said Lt. Col. Gamal Nasser, 37, had replaced Naguib as Premier and the Presidency would be filled by an election. Nasser, the statement said, had been picked to lead the 1952 revolt against ex-King Farouk's regime with Naguib "presented to the world" as leader.

Gamal had been Vice President in the Naguib Govt. He proclaimed a state of emergency in Egypt Feb. 25 to guard against disorders. Naguib was confined to his home by soldiers to prevent him from trying to start a movement to regain power. The new regime said it would continue moderate policies toward the West.[8]

Syrian Chief Deposed

Broadcasts from Syria Feb. 25 announced that army units had forced the resignation of Brig. Gen. Adib Shishekly, Syria's dictator-president (in power since Nov. 1951). Forces led by Col. Mustafa Hammoud were said to have staged their coup by seizing the cities of Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Latakia & Deir ez-Zor. Aleppo radio said Shishekly had been deposed as a "tyrant, oppressor & slave of the imperialists" and that "republican, democratic government" would be restored. The rebels called for reinstatement of Pres. Hachem Bey al-Attassi, ousted by Shishekly in 1951.[9]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Feb. 20

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,957	*$21,957	*$22,722
Currency circulation	*$29,821	*$29,923	*$29,654
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,556	*$22,638	*$22,989
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,426,160,576	$9,537,366,041	$10,840,178,622
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,712,439	9,441,392	6,630,130
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	150.91	151.50	151.44
Bond sales (par value)	$18,912,500	$21,651,400	$16,590,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.24	100.15	98.18
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	134,804	130,425	152,029
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,321,700	6,271,250	6,544,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,835,000	8,405,000	8,570,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,684	*8,674	*8,147.461
Carloadings (cars)	[b]623,706	624,385	681,604
	Jan.	**Dec. 1953**	**Jan. 1953**
Ind'l output §¶	125	127	134
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.68⅜	$2.71⅞	$2.71⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.79¼	$1.81¼	$1.85¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .352	$ .3525	$ .34
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$25.33	$26.67	$43.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.11	$7.09	$6.20
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	110.5	110.5	109.6
BUSINESS:	**Dec. 1953**	**Nov. 1953**	**Dec. 1952**
Imports (Census Bur.)	*$907.7	*$847.8	*$1,052
Exports (Census Bur.)	*$1,348½	*$1,240.8	*$1,390
	This Week	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]91	86	92
Failures (Feb. 11)‡	277	238	200

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 10 [b]Feb. 13 [c]Feb. 6 [d]Feb. 16

Guatemalan Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman Feb. 24 rejected the United Fruit Co.'s final appeal against expropriation of 174,000 acres of land.[1] . . . **Iranian** spokesman disclosed Feb. 21 that Iran would not negotiate with Britain for settlement of the dispute over nationalization of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. holdings but would deal with representatives of a projected consortium (Anglo-Iranian plus one Dutch, one French & 5 U.S. companies) to be formed to market Iranian oil.[2] . . . **Italian** Premier Mario Scelba barely won a Senate test of strength Feb. 24 when Mario Cingolani of Scelba's Christian Dem. Party was elected Senate vice pres. by 114 votes (a 4-vote margin). Pietro Nenni, Leftwing Socialist leader, offered Feb. 29 to collaborate with the Scelba Govt. it it dropped efforts to win ratification of the EDC treaty.[3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio. Inoculations of school children with anti-polio serum developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk of the U. of Pittsburgh was begun in Pittsburgh Feb. 23 under auspices of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.[4] . . . A report Feb. 22 sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service said gamma globulin (anti-polio inoculation derived from blood) was not proved effective in mass tests last year.[5]

Cancer. Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, statistical research director of the American Cancer Society, said Feb. 17 that there was not yet adequate evidence to attribute lung cancer to effects of cigarette smoke, coal smoke or oil fumes. Dr. Leonid S. Snegireff of Harvard said in Cleveland Feb. 20: a light cigarette smoker (10 or less a day) was 11 times more likely to contract lung cancer than a non-smoker, a one-pack-a-day smoker 22 times more susceptible, a 2-packs-a-day chain smoker 52 times more susceptible.[6] . . . A 50 million-volt "microwave linear accelerator" atom-smashing machine to be used in experimental cancer treatment went into operation Feb. 17 at the High Voltage Engineering Corp. in Cambridge, Mass. It was built with Atomic Energy Comm. assistance.

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TV-Radio. The NBC, CBS & ABC networks granted the AFL Amer. Fed. of Musicians a 10% wage increase in New York Feb. 19 with an additional 10% raise to follow in 3 years. New weekly pay of a staff musician: $200.75. . . . The Radio-Electronic-Television Mfrs. Assn. reported Feb. 14 that 6,375,279 TV receivers, 7,064,485 regular radio sets & 5,182,934 auto radios were sold by U.S. makers in 1953. (1952 sales: 6,144,988 TV sets, 7,689,701 regular radios.)

Awards for outstanding TV & radio programs in 1953 (by Natl. Assn. For Better Radio & Television, in Los Angeles Feb. 8) cited the Ford Foundation's *Omnibus* on CBS as the year's best TV program, Edward R. Murrow's CBS newscast the best radio program. Awards by program type:

Television

Drama—"Studio One" (CBS); **family situation**—Danny Thomas' "Make Room for Daddy" (ABC); **eductn. & info.**—"You Are There" (CBS); **comedy**—"Burns & Allen Show" (CBS); **variety**—"Your Show of Shows" (Sid Caesar & Imogene Coca, NBC); **reporting, news interpretation**—Murrow's "See It Now" (CBS); **interviews**—Murrow's "Person to Person" (CBS); **music**—"Voice of Firestone" (NBC); **public service**—British Coronation coverage by BBC, Canadian & U.S. networks; **younger children's program**—"Ding Dong School" (NBC); **older children's program**—"Mr. Wizard" (NBC).

Radio

Drama—"Hallmark of Fame" (CBS); **family situation**—"Ozzie & Harriet (Nelson) Show" (ABC); **comedy & variety**—"Jack Benny Show" (CBS); **reporting, news interpretation**—Murrow (CBS); **music**—NBC Symphony (classical), Dinah Shore on NBC (popular); **eductn. & info.**—"Invitation to Learning" (CBS); **agricultural**—"Natl. Farm & Home Hour" (NBC); **public service**—British-Canadian-U.S. Coronation coverage; **daytime program**—Mary Margaret McBride (ABC); **younger children's program**—"Let's Pretend" (CBS); **older children's**—"Youth Wants to Know" (NBC).

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NEW YORK THEATER

Ondine. Romantic drama by Jean Giradoux (adapted from French by Maurice Valency) about Rhine water sprite & human knight who fall in love. Staged by Alfred Lunt. Music by Virgil Thompson. Produced by Playwrights Co. by arrangement with Schuyler Watts. With Audrey Hepburn, Mel Ferrer, Alan Hewitt, Marian Seldes, Robert Middleton, Lloyd Gough. Opened Feb. 18 at 46th St. (Reviews: 5 favorable, one mixed, one unfavorable.) [See p. 6B3]

NEW BOOKS

The Bright Sands. By Robert Lewis Taylor. Humorous story about summer visitors & Yankee inhabitants of Cape Cod village. Feb. 18. (Doubleday, 254 pp., $3.50)*

Crocodile Fever. By Lawrence Earl. Jungle adventures of crocodile hunter in Africa. Feb. 15. (Knopf, 293 pp., $3.95)†

Ford: The Times, The Man, The Company. By Allan Nevins & Frank Ernest Hill. Study of growth of U.S. auto industry. Feb. 23. (Scribners, 688 pp., $6.75)†

Seven Years in Tibet. By Heinrich Harrer. Transl. by Richard Graves. Account of German mountain climber's escape from British internment camp in India, trek to Tibet where he became tutor of Dalai Lama. Feb. 24. BOMC March selection. (Dutton, 314 pp., $5)†

Tidal Wave. By Georges Simenon. 3 short mystery novels, Simenon's first in American locale. Feb. 24. (Doubleday, 383 pp., $3.95)*

A Writer's Diary. By Virginia Woolf. Ed. by Leonard Woolf. Insight into novelist's creative life. Feb. 18. (Harcourt, Brace, 356 pp., $5)†

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Natl. Assn. of Secondary School Principals, meeting in Milwaukee Feb. 20-24, adopted resolutions against making student lists available to commercial organizations & colleges (to protect students from exploitation) and against recruiting of athletes & awarding of athletic scholarships by colleges. James E. Blue of Rockford, Ill. was elected president Feb. 23. The principals heard discussions of: U.S. Govt. education & foreign policy programs; the need to stimulate spiritual feelings among students without teaching religious dogma; a 3-yr. association project to study high school curricula reforms to eliminate "wasteful" courses. Dr. Wm. C. Menninger, Topeka, Kan. psychiatrist, urged Feb. 23 that schools provide clinics for counseling teachers on emotional problems.

Ford Foundation announced Feb. 20 a new award of $25 million to its Fund for the Advancement of Education to support studies & experiments in education during the next 8 to 12 years. . . . **Emotional disturbances** affect 10% of American public school children, a Columbia U. psychiatric study group reported Feb. 21 after a 3-yr. survey of U.S. schools.

United Jewish Appeal, opening its annual fund-raising drive with a meeting Feb. 19-21 in Miami Beach, sought $119,921,150 to support distressed Jews in Israel & other countries.[7] . . . **Loyalty oath** required by California law to entitle a church to tax exemptions was refused Feb. 21 by members of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles. . . . **U.S.-Vatican** diplomatic relations were favored "personally" by State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith in testimony Jan. 25 (published Feb. 23) before the House Appropriations Com.[8] . . . **Archbishop Germogen,** Russian Orthodox Church prelate in Soviet Kuban, arrived in New York Feb. 19 to confer on effects of the death Nov. 12 of Metropolitan Makary, representative of the pro-Moscow church in the U.S. Archb. Germogen had been denied entry in December but the State & Justice Depts. approved granting

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 54B3 2—Vol. XIII, 414D3 3—p. 46E3 4—p. 55E1 5—XIII, 431B1 6—55E1 7—XIII, 439G1 8—XIII, 44F

him an entry visa for 45 days.[1] . . . **Billy Graham,** U.S. Protestant evangelist, arrived in Southhampton Feb. 23 for a 3-mo. series of revival meetings in Britain (beginning Mar. 1 in London). Laborites had protested in Parliament Feb. 20 against a calendar of Graham's meetings that carried a criticism of British "socialism." Graham said the term was used in error by his staff in place of "secularism."[2]

OBITUARIES

Sidi Allal Ben Abdek Malak, 79, honorary Grand Vizier of Spanish Morocco; Feb. 21 in Tangier.

Dr. Edmund W. Bradwin, 76, founder of Canada's Frontier College for education of backwoods miners & loggers; Feb. 19 in Toronto.

Roland R. Coe, 47, cartoonist *(Little Scout, Crosstown);* Feb. 21 in Amherst, Mass. of heart attack.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, 59, commander of U.S. Army in Southern Area of Germany; Feb. 20 in Hohenfels, Bavaria of heart attack.

Bror Gustav Dahlberg, 73, founder of Celotex Corp., developer of Florida sugar industry; Feb. 20 in Miami.

Augustin Duncan, 80, actor-producer who helped found N.Y. Theater Guild, bro. of Isadora Duncan; Feb. 20, N.Y.

Bette Grayson, 32, actress, ex-wife of Clifford Odets; Feb. 20, N.Y.

Geza Herczeg, 65, Hungarian-born author, screen writer *(Wonder Bar, Life of Emile Zola);* Feb. 19 in Rome.

William Kerrigan Howard, 58, film director; Feb. 21 in Hollywood.

Samuel A. Markel, 68, Amer. Fidelity & Casualty chrmn.; Feb. 18, N.Y.

Ruth Comfort Mitchell (Mrs. Sanborn Young), 71, novelist *(They Shall Come Again, Of Human Kindness),* leader in women's GOP organizations; Feb. 18 in Los Gatos, Calif.

Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp, 71, premier of Sweden June-Sept. 1936; Feb. 19 in Trelleborg, Sweden.

Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb, 72, Virginia U. pres. 1934-47; Feb. 22 in Charlottesville, Va.

Lady Soulbury, wife of Gov.-Gen. of Ceylon; Feb. 21 in London of injuries received when struck by bus.

SPORTS

Winners

Bridge. Vanderbilt Cup natl. tourney in New York: won Feb. 23 by team of Milton Moss, Sidney Mandell, Ned Drucker, Dr. Kalmar Apfel & F. P. Begley of New York.[3]

Golf. $12,500 Texas Open in San Antonio: won Feb. 21 by Chandler Harper of Chattanooga, Tenn. for $2,000. . . . $5,000 Serbin women's open at Miami Beach: won Feb. 21 by Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias.[4]

Horse Racing. $139,400 Widener Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 20: won by J. C. Brady's Landlocked, John Heckmann up, for $102,200. . . . $131,900 Santa Anita Derby (Arcadia, Calif.) Feb. 20: won by A. J. Crevolin's Determine, Ray York up, for $84,800.

Ice Skating. Women's world figure-skating title: won Feb. 19 in Oslo by Gundi Busch, 18, of Germany over defending champion Tenley Albright, 18, of Boston. Jean Westwood & Lawrence Demmy of England won the ice dancing title Feb. 18.[5] . . . Women's world speed skating championships in Ostersund, Sweden: won Feb. 21 by Lidija Selokova of Russia.

Skiing. World Nordic events at Falun, Sweden: Finland won the 25-mi. men's relay Feb. 20; Vladimir Kusin of Russia won the men's 50-km. (31.-mi.) marathon and Lubov Kosyreva of Russia the women's 10-km. (6.2-mi.) race Feb. 21.[6] . . . U.S. Nordic championships at Ishpeming, Mich. Feb. 19: Norman Oakvik of Minneapolis won the Classic combined title, Tauno Pulkkinen of Brooklyn the 30-km. & 18-km. cross-country.

Squash Racquets. U.S. amateur finals in Pittsburgh Feb. 22: Diehl Mateer, 25, of Philadelphia defeated Henri Salaun of Boston.[7]

Tennis. U.S. men's amateur indoor titles in New York Feb. 22: Sven Davidson, 25, of Sweden defeated Kurt Neilsen, 23, of Denmark in singles; Tony Trabert & Bill Talbert defeated Art Larsen & Budge Patty in doubles.[8]

Track & Field. AAU indoor championships in New York Feb. 20: NYAC won team title. Parry O'Brien set a natl. indoor record of 59 ft. 4 in. in the 16-lb. shot put. Bob Backus of NYAC threw the 35-lb. weight 63 ft. 5 in., also a natl. record. . . . World pro sprint championship in Melbourne, Australia Feb. 19: Herb McKenley of Jamaica won 3 of 4 events.[9]

(Other records: Bill Mihalo set a world pro record of 6 min. 3.8 sec. for the mile walk in Detroit Feb. 21. Yvette Williams of New Zealand set a women's world broad-jump record of 20 ft. 7½ in. in Aukland Feb. 21. . . . The AAU Feb. 21 barred miler Wes Santee, middle-distance runner J. W. Mashburn and Parry O'Brien [shot put] & Sam Innes [discus] from foreign competition for one year. They were charged with having broken training & curfew rules in Sweden last year.)

Baseball News

Spring training for major league baseball clubs began Feb. 22.

Player trades: pitcher Vic Raschi, 35, who had held out for renewal of his $40,000-a-year contract, was waived out of the AL & sold to the St. Louis Cardinals by the N.Y. Yankees Feb. 23 for about $75,000 & 2 minor league players. Outfielder Dave Philley, 34, a holdout, was traded to Cleveland by the Phila. Athletics Feb. 19 for pitchers Leroy Wheat & Bill Upton. Washington traded outfielder Gil Coan to Baltimore Feb. 18 for outfielder-infielder Roy Sievers.[10]

MISCELLANEOUS

Cuban Kidnapping Thwarted

Facundo Bacardi, 8, son of Daniel Bacardi & heir to the family's rum fortune, was rescued in Santiago, Cuba Feb. 19 from kidnappers who were holding him for $50,000 ransom. Soldiers found the boy walking along a highway with Manuel Echevarria, who was arrested for the kidnapping. Evaristo Rodriguez, the Bacardi family chauffeur, was shot to death when he tried to escape arrest as a partner in the abduction plot.

Other Crime News

Proceedings to extradite witness Donald Ritchie & defendant Clarence Jacobs to Detroit in the Walter P. Reuther shooting case were dismissed Feb. 18 by Judge Albert J. Gordon in Windsor, Ont. The Canadian Govt. contended that Ritchie had been induced to accuse others by a $5,000 reward offered by the United Automobile Workers.[11] . . . The FBI announced in New Orleans Feb. 19 that 19 persons had been arrested as members of a prostitution ring operating in 8 southern states. They allegedly shuttled women from one city to another in private planes. Accused as leader of the ring: Joseph Lovely Sonnier, 35, of New Iberia, La.

Storms & Accidents

At least 22 persons were reported killed by gales & floods Feb. 20-21 in New South Wales, Australia. . . . The heaviest dust storm since the mid-1930s was reported Feb. 19 in the Texas - Oklahoma - Kansas - Nebraska drought area. . . . 7 residents of the Schimmer Convalescent Home for the Aged in Hartford, Mich. were killed Feb. 19 when the home was destroyed by fire. . . . Collapse of an underground salt mine in Windsor, Ont. Feb. 19 caused 2 large warehouses to sink into the ground and damaged other industrial buildings.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Garry Davis, 32, who renounced U.S. citizenship to become a "world citizen" in 1948, announced in a sidewalk press conference at UN Hq. in New York Feb. 23 he was founding an international World Citizen Party.[12] . . . **Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine's** will filed in Chicago Feb. 19 instructed trustees to use $20 million of her estate (estimated at $35 million) to promote welfare, social & spiritual projects.[13] . . . **Inche Mansur Adabi,** 23, Malayan school teacher whose marriage to Bertha Hertogh, 13-yr.-old Dutch war refugee, was annulled in 1950, married a 14-yr.-old Malayan pupil of his school in Singapore Feb. 21.[14] . . . **Stan Getz,** jazz saxophonist, was given a 180-day jail sentence as a narcotics addict in Los Angeles Feb. 18. . . . **Jack Eigen,** radio-TV "disc jockey," was dropped as a master of ceremonies by WBKB (ABC) in Chicago Feb. 17 because he & film actress Cleo Moore had staged a 5-min. kiss on TV (to test audience reaction).

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